NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the year FOUR cents per copy. Annual subscription price, \$14. NO NOTICE taken of anonymous correspondence. We do not return rejected communications.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THRATRE, Broadway, near

NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway opposite New York

GERMAN THALIA THEATRE, No. 514 Broadway. OBRMAN STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.

IRVING HALL, Irving place.—Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul in them Musical, Comic and Characteristic Ex-vertainment.

DODWORTH'S HALL, 806 Broadway. - PROFESSOR HARTS

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Browlivay, opposite Metropolitan Hotel-In There Evenopian Enventaments, Singhal, Dancing and Burlesques-The Blacom, and Aprilian Ballet Troups.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 2 and 4 West wenty-fourth street. Budwogrid's Missruges. Ethiopian instrant, T. Baltade, Bunlingues, &c. The Professioner KELLY & LEON'S GREAT WESTERN MINSTRELS 30 Broadway-In THEIR SONGS, DANCES, ECCENTRICIUS 10 BURLENGEE HIPPODROME.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 BOWEY. -- COMMITTON TO MINSTERLAT, BALLEY DIVERTISSMENT AO. -- BRIGHAM YOUNG; OR, LIPE AMONG THE MORNONS.

CHARLEY WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUT Mechanics' Hell, 472 Broadway-In a Variety of and Laudhame Entertainments, Corps de Ball Stage Struck Chausermain.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brookyln.

HOOLILY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brookive -Ermopian Min

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway, Lacrumes with the Oxy-Hydrogen Michoscopic twic daily, Hyan and Right Arm of Pross. Open from A. M. (11 10 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, October 2, 1866.

THE MEWS.

EUROPE.

By the Atlantic cable we have the London Stock Ex change and Liverpool cotton market reports dated at acon yesterday, October 1.

Consols were quoted at 89% for money in London at

The Liverpool cotton market opened very active yes terday, October 1, and prices had advanced one-fourth o

tember 21, was off Father Point yesterday on her voy age to Quebec. Her telegraphic advices, which we pub sh to-day, embrace some of the details of the prog of the Austro-Italian negotiations to her day of sailing, with the main points of the letter addressed by the King of Prussia to the people, thanking them for their devotion to fatherland and their maintenance of the "mis-

THE CITY.

The Board of Aldermen held a regular meeting yesterday, but tailed to transact any business of importance. During the session, however, a communication was re-ceived from the Law Department in answer to a resoluinquiry relative to the legality of section 12, 876, of the laws of 1866. Said document set forth that inasmuch as the section referring to the sub-ject was not embraced in the title of the bill alluding to the appointment of Councilmen to the Senatorial districts of the city, the section of the law was in violation of the State constitution, and therefore void and of no legal effect. The Board adjourned to Monday next.

nta Anna is now negotiating a loan General Santa Anna is now negotiating a toan or \$5,000,000, for the purpose of carrying out his plan of reconstruction in Mexico, and is assured of success in the negotiation in a few days. A number of ex-federal offiew campaign. His son has not yet left the city, as it was expected he would do on Saturday. It is believed by those high in authority in Canada that Secretary

General Dix took formal possession of the New York Naval Office yesterday, and assumed the duties attached on as Naval Officer of the port.

A meeting of the Tammany Society, or Co Order, was to have been held last evening in th ch of business, but in co of the absence of the Secretary no proceedings took place, evidently to the disappoints

nen who were in attendance.

The sessions of the National Methodist Episcopal Conaution were held yesterday, in the morning, afternoon ad evening. A resolution expressing sympathy for and romising aid to the Methodist Church in Treland was comising aid to the memories. Constraints of the memories of the transaction of business, and the evening in additional the transaction will be transaction. resses and devotional exercises. The Convention will neet again to-day and adjourn sine die.

five fresh cases of choiera were reported in this city terday. During the forty-eight hours ending yester-afternoon burial permits for thirteen choiera dead The mortuary report for last week sho stotal of 487 deaths, of which thirty-eight were from

The inquest upon the remains of the victims of the fire that broke out at the corner of Thir enth street and Avenue A on the morning of Sunday aber 23, was yesterday brought to a close. The indexed a verdict to the effect that the fire was the ork of an Incendiary, and expressed its appreciation to persistent endeavors of Captain Mount, of the S ath precipet police, to discover the perpetrator of

An inquest on the body of Mary Pinkney, who was orted as dying from injuries received at the hands of employers at 126 Greenwich street, has revealed the t that death was caused by hemorrhage of the mach, brought on by intemperance and previous sease. The jury decided accordingly, and the prisoners

were discharged from custody.

George H. Goddard, a Secession Vigilance Committee man of Arkansas, was arrested in this city yesterday afternoon on a warrant issued by Justice Clerke, of the superior Court. The complaint was made by Wm M. an, of this city, who alleges that the prise with others, composing a vigilance committee a Camden, Arkaneas, seized his stock of goods, worth \$20,000, and turned it over to the confeder ment. The prisoner was ordered to find ball in the sur of \$50,000.

mpt of court by Judge Barnard, has brought as action for slander against Charles Godfrey Patterson, also a lawyer, damages being laid at \$5,000. This is the sec ond suit growing out of the altercation for which Mi Percy was confined at the Ludlow street juil, the gentle

Percy was confined at the Ludlow street juli, the genus-man having already instituted proceedings against Judge Barnard for false imprisonment.

The trial terms of the different courts opened yester-day, but in consequence of the absence of juries, and in some instances no cases being ready, were adjourned over until this morning.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer sat yesterday, but,

beyond the cailing of the grand jury, no business was

presided on Saturday last and temporarily committed by the United States Marshal for, it is alleged, appropriate ng nearly 2000 of government funds to his own us.
The money is said to have been squandered at a far-ment, and proceedings will be instituted against the

the meeting, taking for his subject the importance of the present canvass, and the reasons in favor of adopt-ing the Congressional amendments. At the close of his remarks he introduced a set of resolutions to the effect that the events of the last five years had done much to confirm their faith in the practicability and advantage of purely popular governments. The resolutions were adopted. General Woodford was the next speaker. In his remarks he merely gave a repetition of

S. B. Chittenden was nominated for both the short and tong terms of Congress, by the Third District Republican Convention of Brooklyn, last evening. His opponents for the nomination were George B. Lincoln and George

The stock market was buoyant and croited yesterday, and Erie rose to 38%, with a strong demand. Gold was strong and closed at 146%.

The week opened yesterday with increased activity and buoyancy in commercial circles, and there was quite a general advance in prices, particularly of domestic produce. Cotton was active and 2c, a 3c, higher. Coffee was in fair demand and firm. On 'Change there was con siderable excitement, and corn advanced 2c. a 8c. pol bushel. Flour, wheat and pork were also higher and it

The market for beef cattle ruled heavy un tinued heavy receipts, and prices were fully 36c, lower on all grades. Strictly prime sold freely at 1736c., but a few of the choicest offerings realized 18c., which may be considered an extreme rate. Other grades varied from 10c. to 18c. a 1856c., as to quality, the market closing heavy and with still a downward tendency. Mileh cow. heavy and with still a downward tendency. Milch cows were dull but nominally unchanged, varying from \$50 to \$110. Veals were steady at prices varying from 9c, to 130. a 14c, as to quality. Sheep and lambs were in fair domand at about last week's prices, ranging from \$5.75 to \$7 a \$7.50. Hogs were steady; prices show a wider range, but this was owing to a greater difference in quality; the sales were at 11c, a 11½. To heavy Western, and 10%c, a 11c. for other kinds—the inside price fo The total receipts were 6,437 beef cattle, 75 cows, 1,338 vents, 26,024 sheep and lambs, and 14,496

Our correspondence from the Pacific coast of South America is dated at Santiago, Chile, on the 25th of August, Valparaiso on September 1, and at Panama on the 234 of September. The idea of making peace with Spain is not entertained for a moment ng the Chileans. They are anxious to carry the wa into the enemy's country, and demand that their navy shall appear before Cadiz. The Secretary of Foreign Affairs remarked at a dinner during the last week of of a natural coemy. It is very doubtful if any agent pose terms of peace. Defensive operations in the and batteries being in progress. The three steamers purwar. Tucker, the ex-rebel, who was appointed Admiral of the Peruvian navy, has been installed Commander-in-Chief of the allied squadron. Montero, the Admiral who mutinied on account of Tucker's approintment, was still in confinement with his officers. The United States in confinement with his officers. The Unit Minister to Ecuador had arrived at Quito.

From the Central American States the news is unimportant. The seat of government of Honduras was about the city of San Salvador on the 20th of August, but no ge was done. Mosquera, the President of Colombia was prosecuting the ship canal scheme across the 1sth-mus, but had declared he would not permit the secession of the State through which it was proposed to run it from the national government. The New Granada Legis-lature have resolved to disobey certain instructions of

that serious consequences may be expected.

Mr. Chandler, the District Attorney of the United States Circuit Court for the District of Virginia, in which yesterday from a consultation with the judicial authori being the time to which it was adjourned at a previous on. It is considered probable that application for a writ of habeas corpus will be immediately made to one of the judges of the courts of the State for Davis, and his trial in the latter courts will be pressed. It is further alleged that the President has promised that such a writ

hould be respected.

Allen P. Eggleston, whol murdered Captain Menter, as the 28th of September. He made a lengthy speech to the crowd assembled to witness his death. When the trap was sprung he fell to the ground, the rope having slipped, and, when about being picked up, he requested the Sheriff not to let such an accident occur again. He

remained firm to the last.

Richard Thairwell, one of the murderers of James A Rouseman, in Fayette county, Pa, in April last, was executed yesterday at the town of Fayette, in Pennsylvania. He died with hardly a struggle.

The corener's jury in the Communipaw drowning case were discharged yesterday afternoon without agreeing to a verdict, soven jurors sustaining an acquittal of Mons-han and five for a conviction. The coroner will submit both views to the Grand Jury, and Monahan will remain

Several of the New Orleans newspapers have determined to advocate the adoption of the constitutional amendment in future, prominent Southemers recently arriving in that city from the North having reported that

Two more victims of the steamer Julia, which ex-ploded at San Francisco recently, died on Sunday. Thirty square miles of peat, from four to six feet deep,

has been discovered in Humbolds county, Nevada.

Two hundred and forty miles of the Union Pacific ad have been completed and accepted by the gov

racing at the Jacome Park yesterday, and a more brill liant entertainment was never afforded to the lovers of sports of the turf. Four capital races were run, the first being a dash of a mile for two year elds. Mr. Morris won by Arcola after a severe contest. Then followed a "selling race," which was won by Richmond in a canter.

After this came a three mile dash between five well known racers, with one hundred pounds up, and this was won by Aldeberan in grand style. The course was fashionably attended, but the numbers were not so large

as on the first day.

The grand champion match at base ball which was to have been played at Philadelphia yesterday between the Atlantic and Athletic Clubs was interrupted by the pressure of the crowd of nearly thirty thousand persons who had assembled to witness the affair. The interrupted to the control of the pressure of the crowd of the affair. tion was occasioned, it is believed, by certain parties wi was appointed by the two clubs, and it was agree play the game on Monday week at the Capitoline grou in Brooklyn. The Atlantics will play the Koys Philadelphia to-day, and the Camden Club on

At the Toronto, (Canada) Assizes vesterday the Penis prisonem were served with copies of the indicaments against them and a list of prisoners. The Thirteenth Royal Hussars had arrived from England, It is now be-Hassars had arrived from England. It is now be-lieved the Fenians will attack Canada along the frontier of Missaquei and Huntingdon. The force offrequiars is now about 12,000 effective men and about forty-four cannon. There are on the rolls 34,000 militia, but not more than 25,000 are considered effective. The Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Arigona Territory reports to Washington that a train near Pres-cott was attacked in August last by a party of one hun-dred and fifty Indians and that one white was kitted and

cott was attacked in August last by a party of one bun-dred and fifty Indians and that one white was killed and

Advices of Shanghae, China, state that the expedit against the pirates of Yong Chow had failed. Two im-perial detachments had been defeated and two general who were suspected of treasonable correspondence with the robel leaders had their heads out off by the Viceroy. the robel leaders had their heads out of by the Viceroy.

In New Orleans during the forty-eight hours ending yesterday avoning there were seven deaths from yellow fever
and thirty from choiers. In Baltimore one new case
was reported. In Nashville twenty-one deaths occurred
on Suniay and fifteen yesterday. In Memphis seventyone new cases were reported yesterday and twenty-four
deaths occurred during Sunday and Monday.

Mike McCool, the late victor over Davis in the prime
fight rear St. Louis, has declined the challenge of Jos
Cohurs, and says that he renounces the rine forewere

The coroner's jury holding an inquest over the body of Mrs. Rites Miller, the vicitm of the late horrible murder in Philadelphia, have rendered a verdiet charging Gotleth Williams, the deformed pauper who had been purposed on pumision. This heins the mandeen

The President and His Policy-Congress and

We are again assured from Washington that the President, on the question of Southern storation, "will adhere most strenuously" to the policy he has adopted in opposition to the policy of Congress. Why? What is there in this constitutional amendment which prevents his co-operation with Congress? Nothing which he has not bimself recommended at one time or another. He has bimself imposed the main conditions of this amendment upon the excluded States as essential conditions of restoration, and he has proposed the others. What, then, is the difficulty? He contends, as it appears, that all the States that claim and are willing to be represented in Congress have the right to a voice in this matter of constitutional amendments. He therefore proposes, first, that the excluded States shall be represented, and then he has a constitutional amendment to offer regulating representation on the basis of suffrage that is or may be adopted by the several States, and apportioning taxation upon the value of property in each State.

This is his plan. His great objection against the amendment of Congress is that it was passed in the absence of certain States asking and entitled to be represented. But how and when did those States secure the right to admission into Congress? They were disorganized and broken up by the rebellion. They had to be reconstructed. The President, in the absence of Congress and in the exercise of the discretionary war powers conferred by Congress, proceeded to reconstruct them. All things considered, he did his work very well; but in the very outset he admitted and proclaimed the fact that this work would be subject to the approval of Congress. What has followed? Congress has refused to admit the States concerned as reconstructed by the President. But adopting substantially his conditions the two houses have put them into the form of a constitutional amendment with the offer to the excluded States that with the ratification of this amendment they will be admitted. If the President, in the absence of Congress, had the discretionary power to exact of those States the ratification of the amendment abolishing slavery, had not Congress on reassembling in the Capitol the power and the right to demand the ratification of these other conditions of restoration, all that the President had done being subject to the approval of Congress? Are not all the powers of admission or supervision or regulation of the States possed by the general government? Are they not all invested in Congress? They are, from the beginning to the end. Is not the President required by the constitution to execute the laws of Congress? He is, from first to

Here we might contend that as this amend ment was passed by a two-thirds vote of each house, it should, in the spirit of the constitution, be accepted by the President as a measure which has gone beyond his power of opposition. We are satisfied, however, in auswering this objection of his as to the exclusion of certain States by his own testimony. What Congress ought to have done with the States is not now the question. It is enough that in retusing to admit them on the President's plan Congress has simply exercised its authority over this subject; it is enough that said States are not reconstructed and are still subject to this ultimatum of Congress.

The case, then, is clear. There is in reality no disagreement in principle between Congress and the President in this matter. His vetoes of certain bills passed at the late session were justified by solid facts and arguments. But they do not reach the great question of this mendment. The conditions here proposed by Congress are the conditions imposed or suggested by the Executive. He has admitted the supervising authority of Congress over his own acts. He turned them over to Congress in his annual message of December last. Bad men and bad counsels have stepped in between him and Congress. There is the trouble. The only issue in this conflict is an issue of foolish pride, bad temper and bad taste on by such radical marplots and fanatics as Stevens, Sumner, Chandler and Ingersoll, and by their stupid but mischievous personal abuse of the Executive and their savage threats against him. This rupture, however, with a few implacable radicals was unwisely enlarged by the President himself into a rupture with Congress. There was no necessity for this, as the results have shown; for the radical schemes of universal negro suffrage, universal confiscation and universal disfranchisement have utterly failed, and the plan adopted for Southern restoration by Congress is substantially the President's plan in every condition. What he now proposes in regard to taxation on the basis of property is already in force in our Internal Revenue laws, declared valid by the courts, so that there is no need of any amendment of the constitution on this

In one word, if asked what there is in this theory of the President's opposition to this constitutional amendment of Congress as now presented, we must say it amounts to nothing. There is nothing in it and it will come to nothing. We have no time or space to waste upon the paltry quibblings of the party journals of the day, nor upon their pitiful and debasing personal vulgarities on the one side or the other. It is all the more refreshing, however, to meet occasionally with a political journal such as the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, equal to the demands of the crisis in a calm. practical and comprehensive discussion of the great questions of the day. We only regret that such examples are so few and far between as we find them among the most intelligent people of all the nations. It is to this per-vading intelligence of the powerful North that we look for such a ratification of this plan of Congress as will speedily bring the South to its adoption. Nor can we believe that Andrew on, a man of the people, believing in the will of the people, will remain unmoved by the returns of the approaching October and November elections. We have every reason to believe that they will be so decisive as to bury the last remains of the demented, doomed and already broken down old dem anatics and disorganizers of both sections in the active co-operation of Congress, the adminration and the people, North and South, on the platform of this constitutional amendment.

CRUBLEY TO TURTLES.-We publish

important correspondence between Mr. Bergh, President of the society for worshipping animals, and Professor Agassiz, of the Hub of the Universe. Professor Agassiz says that the turtle has tender feelings and does not like to be dragged from its home and laid upon its back. Whether or not it likes to be eaten the Professor does not inform us. On the whole, there is more gas than turtle in the cor-

The Radicals on Reconstruction-A Hist for

The Rev. Twaddling Tilton is a young man who lives by his notoriety and gains his noto-riety by his extravagance. His aim in life is to make a sensation, and he has not enough sense to care how the sensation is made. He began his public career by letting his hair grow until it was as long as the tail of Barnum's woolly horse. As this long hair attracted considerable attention, especially among the barbers, the Rev. Toddling Tilton imagined that it exalted him above his fellow men, forgetting that any woman could excel him in his capillary display. Then he set himself up as a second hand Henry Ward Beecher, and tried hard to imitate this divine in his speeches and writings, but lacked the brains to succeed. Through Mr. Beecher's patronage he was introduced into colored society, and soon eclipsed his great original in the violence of views. By and by, presuming upon his copularity with the more ignorant blacks, he undertook to instruct Beecher as to his duty; but he received a public quietus in the lecture room of Plymouth church and subsided for a considerable period. Mr. Beecher's withdrawal from the Independent opened the way for the Rev. Tattling Tilton to secure the editorship, and since then he has been fooling more outrageously than ever. He was as full of fight during the war as an egg is full of meat until he was drafted, and then he decided to stay at home and wear "the white feather." Now that the war is over he thirsts for slaughter again and is ready to shed any amount of other people's blood to annihilate the South. He is the person who walked arm-in-arm with Fred Douglass at the Philadelphia black and white convention, thus gelting his name in all the papers. Fred Douglass rewarded him by de claring that he was the finest young fellow that had lived since Jesus Christ, which is pre cisely the sort of compliment that the Rev. Twiddling Tilton is silly enough to accept.

This preliminary sketch of the present editor of the Independent is necessary in order that our readers may understand the drift of the article which we republish in another column. The Independent is a journal that falsifies Scripture by serving both God and mammon, mixing piety, politics and patent pills, divinity, dry goods reports and quack doctors' stuff, in a strong dose for religious radicals. Although it pretends to be a church paper, no one need be at all surprised to find its leading columns devoted to a review of the recent address of the Republican National Committee. The article is as long as the Rev. Throttling Tilton's hair, and is spun out for the same reason—to attract notice. He takes two columns and a half to tell us what everybody knew before, viz: that the ultra radical leaders are opposed to the constitutional amendment before the States. As it was upon

this very amendment that the radicals were beaten in Congress it does not require the Rev. Trotting Tilton to tell us that He says that he knows personally the leading radicals, in and out of Congress, and that they "have no intention of making the amendmen the final measure of admission." Of course not. Neither Thad Stevens, Ben Butler, Rev Pitchpine Brownlow, nor any of the rest of the radical gang are in favor of admitting the South at all; but the conservatives defeated them in Congress with this very amendment, and they will defeat them in the coming elections on the same ground. The radicals are in hopeless minority in Congress, in the republican party and in the country. Their intentions are of no consequence, one way or the other. The Rev. Tinkling Tilton, and the prominent mere nigger worshippers and represent nobody but themselves, for even the intelligent darkeys repudiate them. The Committee, not the Rev. Tonsorial Tilton, speaks for the republican party upon the subject of reconstruction, and committee promises that the Southern States shall be admitted so soon as they adopt

Here is a strong hint for the statesmen of the South. The amendment which the radicals so bitterly oppose is the very thing for them to accept. They ought to seize upon it at once, without further quibbling. When we first rescued it from the obscurity to which it had been consigned by radicals and democrats slike, a great many persons were inclined to think that the Herald, too, had become ultra in its views. But the most conservative man in the South must now see that the adoption of this amendment is the simplest, the surest, the safest and the swiftest means of reconstruction. The erms may not be just what we could wish, but they are the best that the South can obtain.
The Rev. Tumbling Tilton exhibits all the Rev. Tumbling Tilton exhibits all the best points of the amendment in his attempted attack upon it. The very fact that he and his masters do not like it and cry for something nore stringent ought to nerve the South to grasp it at once. Both Congress and the epublican party are pledged to admit every state that ratifles it, and this is certainly security enough. If the South waits for another longress the people may come up to the radical platform of unqualified negro suffrage and compel the South to submit. Of the two evils rhy not choose the lesser? The Rev. Turpentine Tilton's article is a hint by which the Southern States will do well to profit.

THE GREEK ART IN CONGRESS.—It will be een by a reference to our "City Politics article in another column that John Morrissey, professor of the Greek art and a banker of he German watering place style, is making a bold push for Congress. Since he has the reputation of succeeding in everything that he dertakes, we dare say that he will win in this contest. Once in Congress he will exert an important influence in elevating that body. ould he not be the very man to bring bout that reform? It is said that his word is just as good as his bond, and he never fails to erform all he promises. This we know members of Congress never do. He is the only man among the politicians in New York who can be trusted with a hundred thousand dollars without a bond and colleteral security.

If he can only bring Congress up to this standard what a great reform it will be.

It is understood, however, that certain long mustached gentlemen in Tammany Hall, who are supporting a candidate for Governor with a long mustache, are trying to prevent his nomination and to force him out of the race. But this professor of the Greek art and the banker is not so easily disposed of. Since it is now a foregone conclusion that Tammany Hall and the democratic party are to be effec-tually killed at this election they may find it necessary to make friends with Morrisvey; for he will be just the man to bury the party decently, in order and in a becomin and pay the funeral expenses. If they drive him off we fear that there will be no one left with sufficient means to perform that work.

The telegram which we publish this morning from Canada announces that the government officials there are satisfied that the movement of Santa Anna to regenerate Mexico with the assistance of the Fenians has the co-operation of Secretary Seward. It may be that the head of the State Department has taken this course to get out of his position in regard to the tate Fenian movement, and that he has adopted this as a piece of strategy to regain favor in that quarier. Several weeks since we gave a construction to the neutrality law, as it affected this Mexican question, which at that time it was considered probable that our courts would hold. That was that an expedition fitted out here to operate against Maximilian would be declared no violation of the neutrality laws, for the reason that the United States had in no way ever recognized any other than the republican gov ernment in Mexico, and therefore such expedition was not intended to wage war against a government, prince or State with which we were at peace. We could not be at peace with a pretended empire which we refused to recognize. Under this construction of the law it seems that Santa Anna is fitting out his expeditions, enlisting the Fenians, and is in a fair way of striking a telling blow for his country. To the extent of placing this interpretation upon the neutrality laws, which is unquestionably the correct view to take, Santa Anna unquestionably has the co-operation of our government. Whether this is the work of the State or Law Department at Washington it makes but little difference. It will enable Santa Anna to carry out his movement, and that is all he will ask.

A distinguished general recently remarked that with ten thousand veterans under the command of Sheridan he could drive the French out of Mexico. The morale of the French forces has been very much weakened since then; and we dare say that with a force of six or eight thousand of the men inured to the battle field in our war as a nucleus, Santa Anna can enter Mexico and rescue that country from the bands of Maximilian and the French. All that will be necessary will be to take along with him a large supply of arms and ammunition, and he will soon have an army of Mexicans rallying around him that will make all opposition useless. This, we presume, is Santa Anna's plan of operation. If e manages his card with the skill that we give him credit of possessing, success is certain. His movements, we understand, have no connection with Ortega or Juarez; but he may, on his arrival there, join hands with one or the other and thus make short work of it. Since Juarez has refused to accept Santa Anna's assistance to re-establish the republic, he may propose an alliance with Ortega and thus labor to place the legal and constitutional President of that republic in the chief magistrate's chair, in spite of the protests, intrigues and despatches of Romero. At any rate the movement now on foot bids fair to work out important results in regard to that country and enforce the principles of the Monroe doctrine which have been so long ignored by the peculiar policy of the State Department at Washington. The Canadians, no doubt, feel a relief in this they see that they are to be relieved of any further trouble, at least until this Moxican question is disposed of and the republic re-estab-lished in Mexico. This, after all, may be the cause of their belief that Secretary Seward is o-operating with Santa Anna.

What Should the South Do? Every day furnishes renewed indications

that the republicans will at the approaching elections sweep the entire North and West by remendous majorities. We see this in the numbers present and the enthusiasm manifested at their State conventions, at their mass meetings, at their county and municipal primary meet ings and in the vigor and determination ovinced in private conversation. If they quarrel among themselves, it is only because they mselves strong enough to do so withou endangering victory, as the democratic party of old once did. That "cohesive power" which sealed the defunct democracy in cordial em-brace whenever the final issue at the ballot box came, now imbues the republicans, and it will be only through miserable mismanage ment, imbecility and corruption, which killed the democratic party, that a similar fate will attend the present dominant party. The democracy have been consigned to a tomb as silent and dead as that to which the remains of the old know-nothing party were committed years ago. The South cannot hope to revive it by any galvanic battery they may bring to bear. Before final consignment to its everlast-ing resting place the democratic party pursued a policy that had not kept pace with the progress of the age for thirty years prior to the rebellion. It pretended to be the especial guardian of the South and her rights, and, like spoiled children in a lavish and profligate household. the Southerners were led to believe that anything they might attempt to accomplish they could succeed in by the assistance of the Northern democracy. This fatal error was taught them by poor Pierce and poorer Buchanan and their old hunker pro-slavery and copperhead satellites. If the South had not accepted the advice of these men in 1860, when the Peace Convention in Washington offered them comparatively fair and libera terms of settlement, the Southern people at this time would not have to regret the lo property in slaves nor be menaced with perpetual confiscation, disfranchisement and utter ruin. Now, in 1866, only six years later, Congress offers the South terms of adjustment, cer-

the terrible ordeal of four years' carnage had been gone through, yet, under all the circum stances, and especially in view of the greate evils which the portentous gates of the future may open to them, they cannot but be regarded magnanimous, and it can be no di to the South to accept them. These terms are found in the pending constitutional amenda proposed, it must be distinctly understood, not by the radicals and bitter foes of the South, but by the moderate and conservative mean bers of Congress.

The issue upon this question of restoration

between the President and Congress is not a difference of principle; it is a difference of temper—bad temper, it may be designated. The President has at various times suggested the very plan of reatoration and adjustment which the conservatives in Congress have proposed. The South should remember that it is no work of Thad Stevens and his Jacobins. But it is no time now to ex hibit a narrow and acrimonious spirit in the ettlement of our national difficulties. If hould 'oe no partisan matter. It involves higher and grander considerations than were ever born of political parentage. The vani commercial, industrial and financial interests even the perpetuity of our nationality, and cornect in the proper disposition of these elements of dissension. The South should imme diately ratify the proposed constitutional amendment. There is no hope, with the pres ent temper the North, East and West are for the South to expect better terms; and whether the medicine be palatable or not it is their policy to swallow it and swait further events. With complete restoration to the Union and representation in Congress the South can unite with the conservatives and together hold the reins of power and control the government for half a century to come The governors of the Southern States should immediately convens their legislatures, ratify the constitutional amendment and head off the radicals by arranging for the election of members to the present Congress, which will not dare to refuse them admittance. This work must be commenced at once, for delar will be dangerous. In about two months Congress will reassemble, and it will be the fault of the South alone if she be not represented. This is candid advice to our Southern friends. What they should do is to accept it, and not imperil their future happiness and prosperity by fol-lowing the suggestions of the impetuous and crazy copperhead politicians of the North.

THE FENIANS.

OUR TROY CORRESPONDENCE.

bilities of the inauguration of a new Fenian campaign against the Canadas, or either of them, has convinced

pring.

Reliable opinions to this effect are be more prevalent, and universally believed threal this section, as distance of time intervenes in the assembling of the last general Fenish Con this city, the present moment and the months to These opinions are all the more reliable becau originally emanated from the leaders attendant u Congress and were expressed to prominent and tial members of the brotherbood, outside of Ne

tial members of the brotherbood, outside of New city, and who can see no impropriety in makin public aware of the negative condition of Fenian in reference to again taking the field for the prose of hostilities against our Canadian neighbors. It is not intended to affirm that any lukewar marks either the spirit or energies of the Brotherh its internal and semi-secret organization. On the hand, it can be positively stated that the atmost everywhere prevails in reference to the vigilant ma-apper of the society in all ties release.

rell show that such a choice will be sufficiently exchan leaders, which fact will be sufficiently exhen I state, as I do upon authority, that the excitof the Fenicus is crost ismentably limited, white same time the number of stands of arms under the and questionless control of the proper military and of the order is actually ridiculously small. require the most carnest and successful is all interested in the heartfels progress of Fenicus, for the ensuing six months, to pis frich army of Canadian invasion on anything apping a war footing in the field. Dilapidated in fill interest the successful and the successful a oven in that length of time, with the most flatte cess in the procuring of money from their inter lowers and endorsers, they are to wage warfare now, if not previously, acknowledged to be the and in every way prepared to resist formidable thence, repeating upon competent official as the order, what was not permitted to be know press of, the country during the session of the here, you may confidently expect the Fenian vigorously between this and next spring to picture on an actual, thorough and aggreestive with the senior of the series of the military establishments to be and improved, and constant drills to be in everywhere in the country. All this has been to be done with the greatest secrecy possible in the country.

PRIECTS OF THE ANNEXATION LEAGUE—LETTER FROM P

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD

HADDLASTER, ANEXATON LEAGUE, No. 4. S. EXCHANGE STREET, BOSTON, SOPE. 30, 1868. My name has been so frequently used in your column as the organizer and leader of a "miding expedition in Canada," that I deem it necessary to explain to epublic the true objects of the American League which I am President. First, The American League which I am President. First, The American League composed of a number of provincialists, both here sad the British provinces, and sympathizing American statesmen, merchants and others, who are sincerely sevened that the mutual interests of both countries was be materially and permanently benefited by a politic vinced that the mutual interests of both countries be materially and permanently benefited by a polunion of both peoples. Second, The Annexation L.
has no affiliation whatsoever with "Fenianism,"
much as it becomes the governmental duty of this
try to prevent all invasions by a portion of the coof a country with which the United States
peace. Third, Knowing that more than two-thithe population of the British provinces a
favor of a republican form of government
desirous of becoming an integral portion of this
republican empire, we believe that a declaration of
pendence by the British colonists would be received

public action sales of the frind people we of the stion League have nothing to do.

That the annexation of all the British Territhe American continent to the United States festus of time, and that four new-born State New Brunswick, Nova Scotis, Upper and Lot da, with American beptismal names, will be the thirty-six States of this republic, is a com-

Augusta, Ga., Oct.
Augusta, Ga., Oct.
al Tilleon, at Griffin, is inquiring into
agement of the affairs of the Freedmen

nence of the fallage of the data cree